

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Los Ranchos de Uvas Water Co., Inc.** Report Date: 6/20/2014

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2013.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well 4300637-001 (Old Well) Watsonville Road,
Well 4300637-002 (Well#2) Watsonville Road, Well 4300637-003 (Well#3), Well 4300637-004

Calle Uvas Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Our sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Irrigated crops and septic systems-low density. Copies of the assessment may be viewed by contacting the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, CA 94804-6403.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meeting time and place announced to all shareholders by mail. For other meeting times, contact a Board member.

For more information, contact: William Marcum

Phone: 831-626-7535

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) ppt:

parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to if the dete	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E.	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to if the was or coppe sam	No. of samples collected	9 percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCL G	Typical Source of Contaminant
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Lead (ppb)	5	<0.005	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.170	0	1.3	0.17	Intern plumb depos preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) Well#1	12/13	15	15	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm) Well#1	12/13	190	190	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm) Well#2	12/13	14	14	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm) Well#2	12/13	194	194	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm) Well#3	12/13	50	50	none	none	Gener surf water
Hardness (ppm) Well#3	12/13	183	183	none	none	Gener surf water
Sodium (ppm) Well#4	12/13	560	560	none	none	Gener surf water
Hardness (ppm) Well#4	12/13	92	92	none	none	Gener surf water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as nitrate, NO ₃ (ppm) Well #1 (ppm) Well #2 (ppm) Well #3 (ppm) Well #4	1/13	3 3 2 3	2-3	45	45 (N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity pCi/L Well #1 pCi/L Well #2 pCi/L Well #3	09/05 09/05 09	0.29 0.38 0	.29 .38 0.15	15	N/A 0	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	10/13	19.4	19.4	80	N/A (N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	10/13	11.9	11.9	60	N/A (N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
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TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) Well# 1 Well# 2 Well# 3 Well# 4	12/13	260 300 310 1800	260-1800	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos) Well #1 Well # 2 Well # 3 Well # 4	12/13	450 460 590 3100	450-3100	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seaw
Chlo Chlo Chloride (ppm) Well#3 Chloride (ppm) Well# 4	12/13	20 24 24 930	20-930	50	N	Runoff seaw
Sulf Sulf Sulfate (ppm) Well# 3 Sulfate (ppm) Well# 4	12/13	37 41 39 ND	ND-41	50	N	Runno indus
Tur (NTU) (NTU) (NTU) Well #3 (NTU) Well #4	12/13	ND ND ND 3.3	ND-3.3	5	N/A	Soil runoff

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

We also tested Well's 1-3 for 62 Volatile Organic Chemicals, including MTBE in Dec. 2003 ,for Cyanide in Oct 2005, for asbestos and 25 Synthetic Organic Chemicals in December 2005. Well 4 was tested for VOC in Nov. 2011. All samples for these chemicals were = Non Detected.

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemi (and	S D	Le De	Action Le	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm) Well #3 (*)	12/04	*3	1	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Perchlorate (ppb) Well's 1-3	12/08	ND	6	Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the action level may experience effects associated with the normal body metabolism.
Vanadium (ppb) Well #1 Van	12/04 12	5 5	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Although iron in Well 4 was above the MCL, iron is a secondary (aesthetic) contaminant NOT health-related. Iron can cause staining in fixtures and clothes.

Boron in well #3 was above the "Action Level". There is no regulated maximum contaminant level (MCL) for boron at this time. The only "action" required is simply to continue to notify you of its presence in the source water.

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL indicator-positive ground water source samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
N/A				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
N/A				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
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Water System Maintenance

William Marcum (Sterling Engineering), a T2 State Certified Water Treatment Operator and D1 Distribution Operator checked the chlorinator, collected the State mandated water quality samples, and read meters throughout 2012.

I am available to answer any questions you may have. You can reach me at 831-626-7535.

Water System Board of Directors

The volunteers on the Board of Directors set the water rates and operating rules for the company. Policy issues must be addressed to the Board